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WEATHER
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POLLOCK ATTACKS NEW CHARTER PLAN

Says Association's Scheme Would
Create Worst Political Machine
in History of City.

DETAILS HIS OWN VIEWS

Would Create Powerful Adminis-
trative Board of Five, to Be
Elected by City Council.

"If it is the purpose of those who are in earnest in their desire for charter reform to divorce the administrative affairs of our city government from politics," said Councilman Gilbert K. Pollock yesterday, "then the Civic Association has proceeded in precisely the wrong direction in proposing on Saturday night the draft of governmental reform submitted by its charter committee."

"In my opinion, the political machine that would be fostered by having an elective Mayor clothed with the absolute power of appointing all heads of departments, which heads, under his supervision, would in turn have the absolute power of appointment of all the other employees of the city, would be incomparably worse than anything this city has so far experienced. A Mayor holding such power would and would not be able to remove himself from office beyond any power to remove him, and the so-called recall provision of the proposed plan would be a costly and, and no recall provision could be devised which would be strong enough to remove him."

"With between 1,500 and 2,000 officers and employees in the city government with their kinship and friends ready and willing to vote at their dictation in matters which might involve their positions, any element striving honestly for recall would find their heads up against the stone wall of political domination."

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

As chairman of the Council Charter Change Committee of 1912, which rechartered the city, Mr. Pollock is regarded as one of the city's ablest students of municipal government. He has been a member of the Council for twenty years, and has seen service on practically every one of its important committees.

While Mr. Pollock, in his short speech before the Civic Association Saturday night, touched upon several of the reforms which he would like to see incorporated, he outlined yesterday for the first time since his appointment to the present Charter Change Committee his comprehensive scheme of reform which he will advocate.

Mr. Pollock expressed the belief yesterday that in the present form the Civic Association's plan will meet with little sympathy either from the Charter Change Committee or the city Council.

OFFERS EVERY INCENTIVE

TO BUILD UP MACHINE

"The prevailing criticism to-day," said Mr. Pollock, "is that the present administrative Board, being elected by the people, and having the power of appointment and removal over every department except the Police, Fire and Health divisions, has entrenched itself behind the votes of its employees and friends. If this criticism is reasonable and true, how much more strongly will it apply to a governmental scheme which proposes to centralize the appointing power of all of the city departments in a single person, and have that person elective by the people?"

"If anything is clear to me, it is that such a plan will have every incentive to perfect a political machine which will secure him against recall and insure his re-election."

"I have been classed in some quarters with those who are opposed to any radical change in the present government. That view is not correct. I would like to see the government changed in some very important respects. With other advocates of charter reform, I would like to see the administration of the city's affairs as free as possible from politics; that is one reason why I cannot subscribe to the views of some of my friends and the Civic Association, particularly of those who would create a powerful elective Mayor."

REMOVE SPENDING POWER

FROM PEOPLE'S VOTE

"The best and only way I know of to limit the politics is to make independent of the people's vote those who are given power to spend the city's money and to appoint and remove the city employees. That, to my mind, is the crucial test. Make such officers elective by the people, and you hold out to them the constant invitation to expend the city's money and to appoint the city's employees in such a manner as will insure them the widest support and the largest number of votes. Such possibilities strike at the heart of efficiency."

"The plan of the Civic Association, to my mind, would make matters much worse than at present. In addition to divorcing the Mayor from the power of appointment of all heads of departments, which necessarily gives him control of the appointment of every employee, it provides for the appointment by the Mayor of innumerable boards, thereby, instead of fixing responsibility as is claimed or, it really makes it possible for the Mayor to shift all responsibility by simply calling in a board of his own making."

COULD RESULT IN

SCRAMBLE FOR FUNDS

"That plan leaves the head of each department the dictator of the character and location of public improvements to be made in his department, and would most certainly result in a general scramble for funds, each head

(Continued on Third Page.)

Nursery Becomes Slaughter House

Dead Bodies of Little Children
Taken to Hospital After
Zeppelin Attack.

LONDON, September 12.—The arch-deacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral today, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London. "I need not go far back than last Wednesday," said he, "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from the press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor, I tell you that to one hospital alone were taken the dead bodies of little children of fifteen, ten, seven and five years, and of one little baby, so that the nursery became a slaughter-house."

"Of the imperial murderer who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—I will set before thee the things that thou hast done!"

TO BEGIN WORK IN EARNEST

Anglo-French Financial Commissioners
Will Establish Headquarters in
Downtown District.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Anglo-French financial commissioners, here to arrange some manner of payment for the great volume of American supplies shipped to Great Britain and France, expect to begin their work in earnest this week. They will establish headquarters downtown where they will be in close touch with the financial district. It is expected that they will take possession of their offices tomorrow.

The commissioners spent today as the guests of various New York bankers at their country estates. The day, it was said, was devoted to rest, for the commissioners have not yet fully recovered from the fatigue of their trip across, and the strenuous activities attendant upon the reception accorded them.

J. J. HILL TO CONFER

WITH FINANCIERS

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 12.—J. J. Hill will arrive in New York tomorrow to confer with financiers interested in the negotiations with the Anglo-French commission.

Before he left here last night Mr. Hill, it was learned to-day, said he would urge that the proposed \$99,000,000 credit be extended to assure a satisfactory market for this year's surplus wheat production of the United States. He pointed out that wheat and almost all other supplies, excepting war munitions, could be purchased in other markets, and said this probably would result unless the United States encouraged England and France to procure them here by establishment of a large credit.

Mr. Hill, it was said to-night by his associates, carried assurances of the co-operation of a number of North-western bankers in financing a loan.

PRIMARIES IN MARYLAND

Will Be Held on Tuesday When Nominees
For Three State Offices
Will Be Chosen.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 12.—At Democratic and Republican primaries on Tuesday nominees will be chosen for Governor, Attorney-General and Comptroller of the Treasury, to be voted for in November.

United States Senator Blair Lee, backed by the Baltimore city Democratic organization, and State Comptroller Emerson C. Harrington, who has received the support of the State organization led by United States Senator John Walter Smith, are the Democratic candidates for Governor.

Ovington E. Weller and William T. Worthington are the Republican gubernatorial candidates.

In the Democratic campaign the issue of economy in State expenditures was coupled with a discussion of the public records of Senator Lee and Comptroller Harrington.

NATION-WIDE FIGHT ON FLY

New York Association Will Make Effort
to Reduce Sickness and Death
Among Children.

NEW YORK, September 12.—In an effort to reduce sickness and death among children from diseases caused by flies, the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor will begin a nation-wide campaign this week against the house fly, it was announced to-night. Hospitals, physicians, public libraries, social welfare associations and institutions for the care of children will be asked to aid in the movement.

DECREASE IN BIRTH RATE

Figures From Berlin For July Show
Decline of About 25 Per Cent Com-
pared to Previous July.

LONDON, September 12.—Berlin's birth rate for July was about 25 per cent less than for the same month of 1914, according to a Reuter dispatch. Official returns show that while 3,370 children were born in July, 1914, only 2,520 were born in July, 1915. The number of births for May, June and July of 1914, was 10,630, while it was only 7,523 for the same quarter this year.

KILLS THREE; ENDS OWN LIFE

Negro Murderer Commits Suicide
Rather Than Fall Into Hands of
Mob Which Surrounds House.

CARLEISE, ARK., September 12.—A negro here to-day shot and killed his wife, killed L. K. Johnson and Chester Crawford, Jr., prominent citizens, who had been deputized by the sheriff, and, after barricading himself in his home, killed himself, rather than fall into the hands of the mob which surrounded the house.

BREATHING SPELL HELPS RUSSIANS

Every Day's Delay Enables Them
to Prepare for Greater
Resistance.

GERMANS PROGRESS SLOWLY

Arrival of Grand Duke Expected
to Hasten Activities in
Caucasus.

Battles in Progress at Various Points

HEAVY battles are in progress along the eastern front at various points from Courland to Bukovina. Berlin and Vienna claim progress everywhere, but it is admitted by both that the Russians have not given way in the Niemen River district and in Galicia without hard fighting.

Withdrawal of the Russians along the Niemen and to the south has been ordered by the Russian commander, but the Muscovites are keeping up their efforts to retard the Teuton advance. Near Tarnopol the Russians penetrated the Austrian trench lines, according to Vienna, but later were driven out.

Except for one minor infantry engagement, fighting in the west has consisted solely of artillery duels, which at several points are described as particularly violent. No advance is claimed by either side.

Paris says relative calm has prevailed on Gallipoli Peninsula for five days, but that on the southern end of the peninsula the allies' mortars have destroyed two small Turkish forts.

LONDON, September 12.—There still

is no sign of waning in the battles along the eastern front, which now runs almost directly north and south from Riga to the Rumanian frontier.

From Riga southward to the Galician border the Germans and Austrians, who continually are receiving reinforcements, are endeavoring to force their way to the Dvina, and the main trunk of the important railway lines. Their offensive is making slow but steady headway, particularly along the road to Slonim and Pinsk.

The Germans' big effort, however, it is expected, will be against Vienna and Divinsk, westward of which town heavy engagements are being fought. Having reached the Dvina at Friederichstadt, the Germans are in a better position to advance on Divinsk, as there is no danger of an outflanking movement. The slow advance of the Russians is due largely to the heavy roads. Every day's delay is giving the Russians a breathing space, and enabling them to prepare for greater resistance on chosen lines protected by marshes and swollen rivers.

RUSSIANS INCREASING

THEIR ACTIVITIES

The Russians are increasing their activities in the Caucasus, and it is believed that the arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas will be the signal for more important operations, lessening the burden of the allies at the Dardanelles. No report has been received from the allies' forces on the latter front for nearly a week, but it is apparent from Turkish reports that there has been much fighting.

An optimistic rumor again is afloat, probably due to the statement recently made by Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the allies are not far from a great success. Artillery engagements continue on the western front. A few isolated attacks by German infantry have taken place, but, according to Paris, have been repulsed, and there have been further air raids and much bomb throwing.

Diplomats still keenly await the outcome of the Balkan negotiations. It is said Serbia has agreed to cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, if Bulgaria joins the allies, and that the latter has agreed, in case of victory for the allies, that Serbia shall have Bosnia, Croatia and Slavonia.

Reports of a frontier skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols near Paterna have been officially confirmed, and an investigation ordered. German aeroplanes, it is said here, constantly are flying over Serbian and Bulgarian territory from Orzova, Hungary, to Adrianople with supplies for the Turks.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID

ATTEMPTED ON EAST COAST

LONDON, September 12.—An official statement issued to-day says another Zeppelin raid on the east coast was attempted last night. Bombs were dropped, the statement says, but there were no casualties and no property damage.

OPERATIONS OF ALLIES

CONTINUE ENERGETICALLY

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
ROME, September 12.—News from Constantinople is that the operations of the allies at the Dardanelles continue energetically. The Turkish heavy guns at Achi-Baba are rarely fired.

The attacks of the allies in the Anatolia region have been intensified, and every day there is fresh progress. The Duke of Moensburg paid a visit to the Sultan, and afterwards Enver Pasha took the duke to review the troops and assure them that his arrival was the precursor of a great German army.

In Italy it is stated that the duke brought several millions of francs in gold with him.

Thanks to the vigilance of the allied submarines, navigation in the Sea of Marmora has completely ceased.

CIVILIAN EXPERTS ON NAVY BOARD

Daniels Announces Membership
Nominated by Engineering and
Scientific Societies.

FIRST MEETING OCTOBER 6

Twenty-Two Men, Under Lead
of Edison, Will Contribute
Their Inventive Genius.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The full membership of the naval advisory board, nominated by eleven great engineering and scientific societies to contribute their inventive genius under the lead of Thomas A. Edison to the American navy, was announced today by Secretary Daniels. The members and the societies which nominated them follow:

American Chief Aeronautical Society—Hudson Maxim, Brooklyn, ordnance and explosive expert, and maker of the first smokeless powder adopted by the United States government; Matthew Bacon Sellers, Baltimore, authority on aeronautics, and the first to determine the dynamic air pressure on arched surfaces by means of the "wind tunnel."

American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin, Detroit, and Andrew J. Riker, Bridgeport, Conn., inventors and automobile builders.

The Inventors' Guild—Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York, inventor of appliances for telephones, hydroplanes, high speed and electric lights.

Chemical Society Names
Whitney and Baekeland

American Chemical Society—Dr. W. R. Whitney, Schenectady, creator and director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, and L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers, a native of Belgium, famed particularly for invention of a photographic paper.

American Institute of American Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague, New York, an early assistant of Edison, who directed the building of the first successful electric trolley railway in the United States, Italy and Germany, and equipped the first electrically trained gun for the navy, and Benjamin G. Lamme, Pittsburgh, inventor and head of a committee which passes upon all Westinghouse inventions.

American Mathematical Society—Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C., and an authority on astronomy, geography and mathematical physics, and Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, Worcester, Mass., professor of physics at Clark University, inventor and the leading authority in America on sound.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew Murray Hunt, New York, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and experienced in development of hydro-electric, steam and gas plants, and Alfred Craven, New York, chief engineer of the New York Public Service Commission.

SAUNDERS AND THAYER

FROM MINING ENGINEERS

American Institute of Mining Engineers—William Lawrence Saunders, New York, inventor and engineer, former newspaper and magazine editor, and former Mayor of Plainfield, N. J., and Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, New York, metallurgist and explosive expert, president of Anaconda Mining Company.

American Electro-Chemical Society—Dr. Joseph William Richards, South Bethlehem, Pa., professor of metallurgy at Lehigh University, and Lawrence Addicks, Chrome, N. J., metallurgical engineer, president of the American Electro-Chemical Society.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Leroy Emmet, Schenectady, engineer and inventor, and first assistant promoter of electric ship propulsion, having conducted the recent epoch-making series of experiments on the naval collier Jupiter, and Spencer Miller, South Orange, N. J., inventor of apparatus that has simplified coaling of ships and of the breeches buoy device now used by the Coast Guard Service.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Henry Alexander Wise Wood, engineer and manufacturer, student of American inventors, and regarded by many as the world's foremost authority on the engineering features of the art of printing, and Elmer A. Sperry, electrical inventor and manufacturer.

BOARD'S FIRST MEETING

HELD ON OCTOBER 6

The board's first meeting will be held at the Navy Department on October 6. "Desiring to make available the latent inventive genius of our country to improve our navy," said Mr. Daniels, in making his announcement a short while ago, "I requested Thomas A. Edison to become chairman of an advisory board of prominent men who would make up the board. Mr. Edison, with the patriotism characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call to duty. The plan adopted for selecting the members of the advisory board was as follows:

"I requested eleven great engineering and scientific societies to select by popular election two members, and to represent them on the board. The result has been most gratifying. I have received the nominations of all these societies and have accepted them, and it only remains to have a meeting, organize and determine the method of procedure in order to utilize to the best advantage this mobilization of the talent and genius of our country."

Secretary Daniels has declared great weight will be given the board's recommendations, not only in forming of the administration's recommendations to Congress, but in the regular operation and development of the navy.

ENVOY TO EXPLAIN NOTE ON ARABIC

Von Bernstorff Will Discuss Is-
sue With Secretary of State
Lansing To-Day.

MAY CLEAR UP SITUATION

Attitude of United States to Be
Determined Later by President
Wilson and His Premier.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, came to Washington to-day from New York to discuss with Secretary of State Lansing the recent note to Germany on the Arabic case, and the disclosure affecting Captain Franz von Pappen, addressed to the German military attaché, He will call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow.

The conference will be of great importance. It is expected to clear up materially the situation which now exists between the two governments by reason of the doubt created in the minds of officials of the State Department as to the exact meaning of Germany's latest communication.

The German ambassador will explain to Secretary Lansing the position which Germany has taken in the note. This position, as the ambassador will outline it to Mr. Lansing, is as follows:

Germany stands by her recent acceptance of the principle that a passenger vessel shall not be torpedoed without warning, and without provision for the safety of the passengers, unless she endeavors to resist or escape. Germany holds, however, that her liability for the payment of indemnity for the lives of any Americans lost in the sinking of the Arabic is a matter to be settled by arbitration.

If the decision of an international tribunal should be that Germany should pay indemnity, the amount decided on will be promptly paid. The ambassador will assure Mr. Lansing that this is the construction to be placed on the Arabic note.

GERMANY DECLINES

TO ADMIT LIABILITY

For the first time, it is possible now to explain Germany's reasons for not acknowledging her liability for indemnity for American lives lost with the Arabic, and her desire that the question should be arbitrated. The German view is that Americans have no right to travel on British vessels and thereby knowingly put themselves in danger. In the light of this belief, she refuses to admit that she is obligated to pay for the lives of Americans lost under such circumstances.

The American view, however, is that American citizens are entitled to travel on merchant vessels of belligerent nationality, and if they are lost by reason of a submarine attack, Germany must pay indemnity.

According to the German view, the only remaining important point in connection with submarine warfare on which the two governments now do not agree is the question of Germany's obligation to pay for the loss of lives. Whether the United States will consent to arbitrate the point, will, in all probability, be decided by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing tomorrow, at a conference which they expect to hold.

The opinion persists in Washington that this government will accept the proposition for arbitration, but with the limitation that no fundamental principle will be involved, and that the only question to be settled will be the justification of the torpedo attack and the consequent liability or nonliability of the German government for indemnity.

EVIDENCE REGARDED

PROBABLY AS ONE-SIDED

Government officials were inclined at first to take without question the apparently preponderant evidence from sources on board the Arabic that she was torpedoed without warning, and that she herself had committed no act which would justify an attack by a belligerent. There was in the minds of officials to-night, however, the new thought that the evidence on all on board the Arabic, including American witnesses, should be regarded as one-sided.

It was learned to-day that survivors of the Arabic have been in Washington. It is known they have approached officials with the view of filing claims for loss of property. The State Department has not indicated to them what it proposes to do. It can not indicate its position until after it decides whether it will agree to arbitration.

If it is decided to submit the case to arbitration and The Hague tribunal should decide that the German submarine commander had reasonable ground for believing he was about to be attacked, the questions of indemnity would disappear. If the vessel actually attempted to ram the submarine the State Department will have no further question with Germany on this particular case.

The German memorandum on the Orduña case reached the State Department to-day, and it probably will come before Secretary Lansing tomorrow. No intimation of its contents has been given officially. Its contents are it is thought probable that Berlin declares the torpedo which missed the Orduña was fired in the belief that the vessel was not a passenger-carrying ship.

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED

Inventor of Invisible Aeroplane
Meets Death While Testing
New Machine.

GENEVA, September 12.—(Via Paris).—The German aviator Klubel, inventor of the invisible aeroplane, was killed at Muenster yesterday while testing a new machine.

American Who Carried Messages for Dumba

James F. J. Archibald, American
Who Carried Messages for
Dumba, Addressed to the
German Embassy, and
Disclosed the
German Military
Attache.



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD, the American who was arrested by the British authorities, in his possession were found secret state messages from Dr. Dumba, addressed to the German embassy. He is now on his way to America aboard a vessel which left Rotterdam for New York.

BERNSTORFF CONFIDENT

THERE WILL BE NO BREAK

Chief Aim Declared to Be to Prevent
Rupture Between United
States and Germany.

HIS GOVERNMENT BEHIND HIM

Quoted as Saying That England's
Agents Are Doing All They Can to
Embroider This Country in Conflict
on Side of Allies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 12.—"There will be no war between the United States and Germany if I can prevent it."

This statement was made by Count von Bernstorff to a friend at the Ritz-Carlton before the publication of the interview in which the German ambassador was quoted as saying that a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany would precipitate war within two or three days. Ambassador Bernstorff denounced this interview as an imposture.

The count's sudden departure for Washington to-day, closely following the repudiated "war statement," caused widespread discussion among his friends, and prompted one to explain the whole situation. Until now Ambassador Bernstorff's private views have been kept secret. The alleged misquotation of the ambassador's position, however, led to the revelation of what is said to be his attitude.

"Count Bernstorff does not believe that a war between Germany and this republic is possible," said the informant. "He has frequently told me that his chief aim at present is to prevent a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries."

HIS HOME GOVERNMENT

IS FIRMLY BEHIND HIM

"In his efforts to maintain peace, Count von Bernstorff has been told by his home government that it stands firmly behind him. The count has frequently stated to me that England's agents in this country are doing all they can to embroil the United States in the present conflict, and align her on the side of the allies."

"Recently the ambassador said to me: 'Great Britain is beaten. She knows it, and has become desperate. She sees that her only salvation lies in bringing to her aid the United States, the greatest neutral power in the world.'"

"England is to blame for all the trouble over the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Hesperian. Had England cautioned Americans not to sail on the Lusitania, instead of permitting that ship to carry hundreds of defenseless women and children through the perilous waters around the British Isles, the case would have concerned only Germany and England."

"With the knowledge of what had happened, why did England permit Americans to sail on the Arabic? Why did the Allan Line hire two Americans to sail on the Hesperian as stewards?"

GERMANY CONCEDES

ALL WILSON ASKS

"Germany has conceded all that President Wilson has asked, despite the fact that England has granted the United States no concessions whatever. President Wilson has asked that unarmed passenger ships should not be torpedoed without warning unless they try to run away or ram the submarine. The Arabic, according to the German submarine captain, tried to ram his vessel. According to American passengers, the Arabic was pursuing a zigzag course. If so, she must have had warning, and was either trying to run away or ram the submarine."

"Count von Bernstorff feels that the work of German officials in protecting their interests has been maligned without reason. Because England controls not only the seas, but the ports

(Continued on Second Page.)

TO DECIDE TO-DAY COURSE OF U. S. IN VON PAPPEN CASE

Bernstorff Will Confer With
Lansing Concerning Ger-
man Attache.

NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO

THAT OF AUSTRIAN ENVOY

No New Information Regarding
Situation Created by Request
for Recall of Dumba.

OFFICIALS DECLINE TO TALK

Character of Action Against Archi-
bald Not Revealed by State
Department.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Upon the conference to-morrow between Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary of State Lansing, depends the course of this government in the case of Captain Franz von Pappen, the German military attaché, whose interest in a plan to interfere with the manufacture of munitions of war in this country has been revealed.

The State Department regards the case of Captain von Pappen as next in importance to that of Ambassador Dumba, of Austria, whose recall has been requested.

Count von Bernstorff will take up Captain von Pappen's case with Secretary Lansing. The ambassador proposes also to talk over with the Secretary of State various charges that have been made from time to time against Captain von Pappen, the naval attaché of the German embassy. Count von Bernstorff has complained to the State Department against newspaper articles which have charged Captain von Pappen with improper official conduct.

NO NEW INFORMATION

ON DUMBA SITUATION

The State Department has no new information to-night regarding the situation created by the request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba. It is known, however, that the request has been received by the Austrian government. Pending the receipt of a statement of official attitude of the Austrian Foreign Office, the State Department is not willing to comment upon the contingency that Austria may refuse to send another ambassador to the United States in place of Ambassador Dumba, and leave the embassy to be run by a charge d'affaires. Officials are particularly anxious to avoid a discussion of the subject. Nor will they discuss the question whether Austria has the right to maintain an embassy in charge merely of a charge d'affaires. It is pointed out that for a long time Huntington Wilson remained in charge of the embassy at Tokyo as charge d'affaires, although Japan had sent an ambassador. It was also noted that the United States itself withdrew its ambassador from Mexico and left it in charge indefinitely of Nelson O'Shaughnessy as charge d'affaires. This was a case in which there was diplomatic hostility between the United States and Mexico. It is also pointed out that for several years past Turkey has been represented at Washington by a charge d'affaires, following the incident of severe reflections on the United States' policy by Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, who is still at